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Belmont Chronicle

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To Lead the Republican Party to Victory in November.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF THE FOUR DAYS' REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BLAINE NOMINATED ON THE FOURTH BALLOT, AND LOGAN BY ACCLAMATION.

AN EXCELLENT PLATFORM ADOPTED, EVERY PLANK OF WHICH IS STRONG.

SECOND DAY.

CHICAGO, June 4.—It was something after 11 o'clock when the convention was called to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. John H. Barnes of the First Presbyterian church in the course of which he spoke of the vast moral and political changes which the nation has undergone as indicated by the presence of him who now so worthily presided over the convention, and he asked a blessing on the race and the commonwealth and the cause which that gentleman represented. He prayed that when the convention dissolved it would have presented to the suffrage of the nation for the highest office in the people's gift, a candidate who in personal character and in devotion to duty, in loyalty to American institutions, in courage and experience and wisdom should worthily succeed to the chair of Washington, and thus help the nation to become not only more prosperous and just and peaceful, but also to be an inspiration and a blessing to the struggling peoples of mankind.

James A. Gray, of Maryland, presented a memorial and asked that it be read. It was from the President and Secretary of the State Temperance Alliance of that State, embodying the resolutions passed by that body May 6th, appealing to the conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties to embody a clause distinctly recognizing prohibition, and to nominate candidates in accord therewith, and saying that if neither recognized this principle the memorialists would vote for neither, and that if one of them did so then the ballots of the Alliance would be cast for the candidates of that party.

A GRIST OF RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ewing offered the following: Resolved, That hereafter, in the selection of district conventions, the basis of representation of the several counties, parts of counties and wards be the same as that which at that time prevails in each district respectively for the nomination of Republican candidates for members of congress, and wherever a majority of the counties or sub-divisions, containing not less than one-half the population of the district, shall regularly write in the call and conduct of the convention the action thereof shall be valid. Referred.

Mr. Plumb, of Kansas, offered a resolution against the ownership of lands in this country by foreigners, as a system opposed to the doctrines of the fathers. Referred.

Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, offered a resolution pledging all the delegates to support the nominee of the convention whoever he may be. This resolution caused considerable debate, which is given below:

Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee—I send a resolution to the Secretary's desk which I ask to be read, and I move that the rules be suspended and the resolution passed. It is a resolution pledging the support of this convention to its nominee, whoever he may be.

The Chair—The Secretary will read the resolution.

Resolved, As the sense of this convention, that every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee, whoever that nominee may be, and that no man should hold a seat here who is not ready to so agree.

Mr. Hawkins—I ask a vote by States upon that.

The Chair—The gentleman from Tennessee moves that the rules be suspended and that the resolution pass.

A PROTEST FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts—I trust that that resolution will not pass. I came here with the purpose that I believe every man had done—expecting in good faith to support its nominee, and believing that this convention would not nominate any man who would not command the universal support of the members of this convention (tremendous applause), and of the people of the United States. This matter has had in the past a bad record. Brought here when Lincoln was nominated, and brought by the gentleman from New York, the late Mr. Cuyler, and I insist that this convention will not bind itself to any such resolution.

Mr. Winkler, of Wisconsin—I take it that our presence here is an assertion in itself, on the part of every one of us, that we purpose to support the nominee of this convention. (Applause.) It needs no resolution in order to enforce that assertion, and it is for that reason that I am opposed to the adoption of the resolution on the subject.

MR. HAWKINS DEFENDS HIS MOTION.

Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee—In offering that resolution I did it in good faith, and I trust there is not a delegate to be found here that is not ready and willing to subscribe to the resolution, and if that be passed, I have heard whistlers in the air as to the course of some gentlemen, and I don't believe they are true, and for the purpose of showing the world that the Republican party stands

here to-day a unit, and determined to support the nominee of this convention, I introduced that resolution, and I now move its adoption.

A GALLANT KNIGHT FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Knight, of California—Mr. Chairman, I hope that that resolution will pass. (Applause.) No honest Republican, no man having the good of the great Republican party at heart should dare to stand on the floor of this convention and vote down that resolution. (Cheers.) There are already whisperings in the air from men high in the Republican party, or that once stood high in the Republican party, declaring that they will not support one man if he be nominated by this convention, a convention of the most intelligent men of this nation. That kind of men we want to know, and the sooner they are out of the Republican party the better it will be for the party. (Cheers.) Gentlemen of the convention, no more enthusiastic people are under the shadow of the American flag than those in the section I come from. No more enthusiastic people for their candidate can be found in this choice, but if he should not be the choice I believe we would be false to every principle of the Republican party, we would be false to the constituency we represent, we would be false to ourselves if we did not abide by the nominee of the party of intelligence. (Tremendous applause.) Tell me what reason can be urged that these gentlemen of this convention, selected alone for their intelligence, their patriotism, and their zeal in behalf of the Republican party, that this convention should not support its own nominee. Therefore, gentlemen of the convention, we hope, yes we insist, from the section of country that we come from, that this be voted for, and that, whoever he may be, our candidate will have the hearty support and the votes of this convention, and all those, be they editors of newspapers or conducting great political journals, who refuse to support the nominee of the Republican party, that they not only came here and violated the implicit faith that was put in them, but the direct and honest convictions of this convention expressed by a direct vote upon the subject.

When Mr. Knight took his seat about seventy-five delegates arose in different parts of the hall and insisted on being recognized by the Chair. The Chair refused to recognize any of them and repeatedly requested them to be seated. Reluctantly they took their seats, and after the confusion had subsided the Chair said: The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, George W. Curtis.

A VOICE FROM THE EMPIRE STATE.

Curtis climbed upon his chair and began to speak. He said: "Mr. Chairman—(At this point loud calls came up from all parts of the house of "Platform, Platform.") Curtis shook his head, and retaining his position on his chair said, "Gentlemen of the convention, a Republican and a freeman, I come into this convention by the grace of God, a Republican and a freeman. Will I go out of this convention? (Cheers.) Twenty-four years ago I took my place with the men of this country who nominated the man who bears the most illustrious name in the Republican party, and the brightest ray in whose halo of glory is that he was the Great Emancipator. (Cheers and cries of "good.")

A REMINISCENCE OF 1860.

"In that convention, sir, a resolution was offered in amendment of the platform certain words from the Declaration of Independence, that were voted down in that convention, and Josiah R. Giddings, of Ohio, rose from his seat and was passing out of the convention. As he went to pass by my chair, I reached out my hand, well nigh a boy, and unknown to him, I said, 'Sir, where are you going?' He said to me, 'Young man, I am going out of this convention, for I find there is no place in a Republican convention for an original anti-slavery man like me.' Well, gentlemen, after this he stopped, and again took his seat, and before the convention concluded the Republican party declared that no word, no deed, no sign should ever be made in a Republican convention that in the slightest degree reflected upon the honor or the loyalty of the men who took part in that convention, or upon their adhesion to liberty. (Loud applause.)

ANOTHER REMINISCENCE.

"The gentleman who was last upon the floor dared any one upon this floor to vote against that resolution. I say to him in reply that the presentation of such a resolution in such a convention as this is a stigma and insult upon every man who stands here. This question is not a new question. Precisely the same motion was brought up at the last convention, and a man from West Virginia—Hon. A. W. Campbell, I honor that name—that man said in the face of the roaring galleries, and in the face of this success, this man from West Virginia said, 'I am a Republican, who carries his sovereignty under his own hat. (Loud applause.) No, Mr. Chairman, Campbell's position in that convention met the wise reflection, the afterthought of the Republican convention of 1880, under the lead of that great and immortal leader whose face fronted us there, James A. Garfield, of Ohio. (Applause.) Under the lead of Garfield, I remind you from California that the convention, taking its action induced the gentleman who presented the resolution to withdraw that resolution from the consideration of the convention. In the light of the character of the Republican party, in the light of the action of the last Republican convention, the first convention of which I have known in which such a pledge was required of its members, I ask this convention to be mindful of all that hangs upon the wisdom the moderation, the tolerance and the patriotism of our action. I beg this convention to remember Lincoln, to remember Garfield, to remember the vital principle of the Republican party, and assume that every man here who is an honorable man will vote against the resolution which should never have appeared in a Republican convention as unworthy to be ratified by this concourse of free

men that I see before me." (Applause.) Senator Dolph, of Oregon—"I move to lay the resolution upon the table, I think it is ill timed and injudicious."

HAWKINS, OF TENN.—AS THE RESOLUTION HAS DEVELOPED SO MUCH OPPOSITION, AND IN MEMORY OF GENERAL GARFIELD, I WITHDRAW IT. (Slight applause.)

A delegate from California presented a resolution to the effect that the Commissioner of Agriculture be made a Cabinet officer. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

A woman suffrage resolution was submitted and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Permanent Organization.

Gen. George B. Williams, of Indiana, Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported that the committee had selected Gen. John B. Henderson, of Missouri, for Permanent Chairman, and would request the Secretary to read the list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Charles W. Clisbee, of Michigan, was selected as principal Secretary. The report was agreed to.

Chairappointed Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; Hon. George B. Williams, of Indiana, a committee to conduct the Permanent Chairman to the platform.

Gen. Henderson was received with cheers, and spoke as follows: "GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—We have assembled to-day to select the platform of the party, to rejoice, as well we may, because of the good it has done, to correct its errors, if errors they be, to present and with patriotic firmness provide for the future. Our past history is the Union preserved, slavery abolished and its fiercest victims equally and nobly by our side in this convention, the public faith maintained, unbounded credit home and abroad, a currency convertible into coin, and the pulses of industry throbbing with renewed health and vigor in every section of our country, and peace and confidence. These are the fruits of the triumphs over adverse policies of the last 24 years. Out of these conflicts has come a race of heroes and statesmen challenging confidence and love at home and respect and admiration abroad.

PLENTY OF PRESIDENTIAL MATERIAL.

And now when we come to select a standard bearing our approach to the end, our chief embarrassment is not in the want but in the abundance of Presidential material. New York has her true and tried statesman, upon whose shoulders the burden of the nation's future has been laid, and who has been the light of our public scrutiny has been turned, and the universal verdict is, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant.' Vermont has her great statesman, whose mind is as clear as the springs of his native State, and whose virtue is as firm as its granite hills. Ohio can come with a name whose history is the history of the Republic, and whose name is as dear to the hearts of the people as the name of our country.

Mr. Parks offered an addition to the rule as to the order of business.

Mr. Bayne, of Penn., moved an amendment to it so as to make the order of business as follows:

First—Report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Second—The call of the roll of the States.

Third—Presentation of candidates for President.

Fourth—Balloting.

Fifth—Presentation of candidates for Vice President.

Sixth—Balloting.

The amendment was agreed to and the additional rule adopted.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, inquired what the delegates at large are to do in regard to representation in future National Conventions.

Mr. Parks, of California, chairman of the committee on Rules, said that that subject had been withheld until a minority report could be prepared.

THE THURSDAY DISPOSK OF.

Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, moved to amend the seventh rule, which provides for nominations by a majority of the votes cast, by requiring a majority of all the delegates. Mr. Sanders, of Montana, offered an amendment that no person shall be eligible as a member of the National Committee who is not eligible as a member of the Electoral College.

Mr. Horst, of Mass., made an explanation as to the amendment of the seventh rule, and said that it was not the purpose of the law to prohibit any Federal officer from exercising all the rights of an American citizen. The amendment offered by Mr. Sanders was adopted.

The amendment offered by Mr. Thurston, of Nebraska, was adopted for several modifications.

This disposed of the question of the rules, except as to the representation in future conventions (that subject being withheld).

APPORTIONMENT FOR FUTURE CONVENTIONS.

Mr. Parks, of California, then made a report as to the apportionment of delegates for future conventions. It directs that each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large, with two additional delegates for each member of Congress at large, if any, that each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates, and that each congressional district shall be entitled to two delegates.

Mr. Bishop, of Mass., on behalf of the minority committee, reported a rule that each State shall be entitled to four delegates at large and one additional delegate for each representative at large, if any, that each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates; that each congressional district shall be entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for each representative at large, if any, that each Territory and the District of Columbia shall be entitled to two delegates.

The resolution was lost.

Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts—"I move that the Convention do now adjourn until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning."

THE CONVENTION ADJOURNS.

The Chair—"It is moved and seconded that the Convention now adjourn until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock."

Mr. Muesy, of Maine—"I wish to amend that by making it 10 o'clock. I understand that at that time the committee on Credentials will be ready to report. It must necessarily be a lengthy session. There will be also a report from the committee on rules. It is necessary to transact the business more expeditiously in order to get at the close of this Convention."

The Chair—"I wish to state for the information of the gentlemen of the Convention that the following telegram has

just been received by Senator Dolph from Oregon:—

"I have the report that there is no longer any doubt that the Republicans have carried a majority of the Legislature of this State, which will secure a gain of a Senator to the United States Senate. (Tremendous applause.) They have also elected a Republican representative in Congress, and Oregon is safe for the nominee of this Convention for President."

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

THIRD DAY.

CHICAGO, June 5th.—The Convention was called to order at 10:34 and was opened with prayer by Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal church.

Henry Ballard, of Vt., chairman of the committee on credentials, reported that the sessions of the committee had been almost continuous, leaving the members no time to rest. He took pleasure in saying that their proceedings had been entirely harmonious and without reference to personal preferences. The result was a unanimous report, which announcement was received with applause.

The report of the committee on credentials was then read by Mr. Fort, of New Jersey. It was to the effect that the sitting members all contested cases are entitled to their seats, except in the case of the 19th district of New York and the 5th district of Kentucky, where both delegates and contestants are admitted to a total surplusage vote each. In the Virginia contest the committee found unanimously that the delegates headed by Senator Mahone were entitled to the seats.

The report was adopted without discussion.

THE RULES ADOPTED.

Mr. Parks, of California, from the committee on rules, reported that the committee had adopted substantially the rules of the last convention, except that it recommended the adoption of Cushing's Manual as the parliamentary law of the body instead of the rules of the House of Representatives, except that the previous question is to be in force as in the House.

Mr. Grow, of Penn., from the minority of the committee offered a substitute for the tenth rule, which prescribes the mode of electing delegates to the next National Republican Convention. He proposed that delegates at large are to be elected in the same manner as members of Congress.

Mr. Parks accepted the proposed amendment. Mr. Grow having explained that the delegates at large are to be elected by the State conventions, and that the manner of electing delegates from the District of Columbia should be prescribed by the National Republican Committee.

AN ADDITIONAL RULE.

Mr. Parks offered an addition to the rule as to the order of business.

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The amendment was agreed to and the additional rule adopted.

Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, inquired what the delegates at large are to do in regard to representation in future National Conventions.

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The Chair—"I wish to state for the information of the gentlemen of the Convention that the following telegram has

southern delegates came here as free men, not as slaves. They did not ask to dictate this nomination, but they declined to surrender their manhood to the galleys, which it was now proposed. West Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and the Old Dominion, in spite of Democratic shot and gun and in spite of legalized murder which cried to God for vengeance, would give the Republican party their electoral votes at the coming election. (Applause.)

MANY VOICES IN PROTEST.

Mr. Lynch, of Miss., also opposed the minority report. It would be simply saying to the ballot box stuffer at the South and to the shot gun holders that they should have the benefit of their crimes. (Applause.)

A delegate from Iowa declared that the Mahones of the South should be encouraged, and that Iowa would cast 36 solid votes to do so. (Cheers.)

Mr. Townsend, of New York, also opposed the proposition as an attempt to strangle the brave Republicans of the South.

Mr. West, of Ohio, also argued against the minority report.

Mr. Fliley, of Missouri, opposed the minority report. He spoke of the 26,000 Republicans of Missouri who united their votes with the Greenbackers, and asked whether they were to be abandoned or whether they were not to be encouraged.

Mr. O'Hara, of North Carolina, declared that the adoption of the minority report would be the adoption of a political rights of every Republican in the South, white as well as black.

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, also opposed to the minority report.

Bishop of Mass., then withdrew the report, and great applause, stating that it was entirely evident that the sentiment of the Convention was against it.

The majority report was then adopted.

Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, from the Committee on Resolutions, then presented the report of that committee.

The Platform.

The Republicans of the United States, in National Convention assembled, renew their allegiance to the principles upon which they have triumphed in six successive Presidential elections, and congratulate the American people on the attainment of so many results in legislation and administration, by which the Republican party has, after saying the Union, done so much to render its institutions just, equal